

(iv) Captured key feature (key may not be removed while shackle is unlocked);

(v) Tumbler with at least 5 pins; and

(vi) Lock or key contains no biting data.

Master key locking systems may be used at the option of the proprietor. Locks meeting the specifications in this section are approved locks for the purpose of 26 U.S.C. 5682. Proprietors who wish to use locks of unusual design, which do not meet the specifications in this part, shall submit an example or prototype of the lock to the appropriate TTB officer, with a request that the lock be approved for use. The appropriate TTB officer may require submission of the lock for testing prior to approval.

(f) *Additional security.* Where the appropriate TTB officer finds the construction, arrangement, equipment, or protection inadequate, additional security shall be provided (i.e., fences, flood lights, alarm systems, guard services) or changes in construction, arrangement, or equipment shall be made to be extent necessary to protect the revenue.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1353, as amended, 1410, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5178, 5682); sec. 806, Pub. L. 96-39, 93 Stat. 279 (26 U.S.C. 5202))

§ 19.282 Breaking Government locks.

Where affixed, Government locks shall not be removed without the authorization of the appropriate TTB officer, except where a person or property is in imminent danger from a disaster or other emergency. When a disaster or other emergency occurs, and it is impractical to first obtain authorization from an appropriate TTB officer, Government locks may be removed, by the proprietor, or by police or firefighters. When such action is taken, the proprietor shall see that security measures are taken to prevent illegal removal of spirits and, as soon as practical, shall notify the appropriate TTB officer of the action taken and submit within 5 days a written report, executed under the penalties of perjury,

describing the emergency and the action.

(Sec. 806, Pub. L. 96-39, 93 Stat. 279 (26 U.S.C. 5202))

Subpart J—Production

§ 19.311 Notice by proprietor.

(a) *Commencement of operations.* The proprietor shall, before commencing production operations or resuming production operations after having given notice of suspension, file a notice on Form 5110.34 with the appropriate TTB officer, specifying the date on which he desires to commence or resume operations for the production of spirits. The notice shall be filed in accordance with the instructions on the form. The proprietor shall not commence or resume operations prior to the time specified in the notice.

(b) *Suspension of operations.* Any proprietor desiring to suspend production operations for a period of 90 days or more shall file notice on Form 5110.34 with the appropriate TTB officer specifying the date on which he will suspend operations. The notice shall be filed in accordance with instructions on the form. In case of an accident which makes it apparent that operations cannot be conducted for 90 days or more, the proprietor shall give immediate notice of suspension on Form 5110.34.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1364, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5221))

§ 19.312 Receipt of materials.

The quantities of fermenting and distilling materials (including nonpotable chemical mixtures containing spirits produced in accordance with § 19.67), and of spirits, denatured spirits, articles, and spirits residues, for redistillation, received on bonded premises shall be determined by the proprietor, and reported as provided in subpart W of this part. Fermented material (except apple cider exempt from tax under 26 U.S.C. 5042(a)(1)) to be used in the production of spirits shall be produced on the bonded premises where used or must be received on the premises from (a) a bonded wine cellar, in the case of

§ 19.313

wine, or (b) a contiguous brewery where produced, in the case of beer.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1356, as amended, 1365, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5201, 5222, 5223))

§ 19.313 Use of materials in production of spirits.

The proprietor may produce spirits from any suitable material in accordance with statements of production procedure in his notice of registration. The distillation of nonpotable chemical mixtures received pursuant to application as provided in §19.67 shall be deemed to be the original and continuous distillation of the spirits in such mixtures and to constitute the production of spirits. Materials from which alcohol will not be produced may be used in production only if the use of the materials is described in approved statements of production procedure.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1349, as amended, 1353, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5172, 5178))

§ 19.314 Removal of fermenting material.

Material received for use as fermenting material may be removed from or used on bonded premises for other purposes. A record of use or removal shall be kept as provided in subpart W of this part.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1356, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5201))

§ 19.315 Removal or destruction of distilling material.

Except as provided in this section, distilling material shall not be removed from bonded premises before being distilled. The proprietor may remove mash, wort, wash or other distilling material—(a) to plant premises, other than bonded premises for use in such businesses as may be authorized under §19.72; (b) to other premises for use in processes not involving the production of (1) spirits, (2) alcoholic beverages, or (3) vinegar by the vaporizing process; or (c) for destruction. The residue of distilling material not introduced into the production system may be removed from the premises if the liquid is expressed from the material before removal and such liquid is not

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received at any distilled spirits plant or bonded wine cellar. Residue of beer used as distilling material may be returned to the producing brewery. Distilling material produced and wine and beer received for use as distilling material may be destroyed. A record of removal or destruction shall be kept as provided in subpart W of this part.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1365, as amended, 1381, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5222, 5370))

§ 19.316 Distillation.

The distillation of spirits shall be such that the spirits pass through a continuous system from the first still or other production equipment where access to the system would constitute a jeopardy to the revenue until the production of the spirits is completed. The distiller may, in the course of production, convey the product through as many distilling or other production operations as desired, provided the operations are continuous. Distilling operations are continuous when the spirits are conveyed through the various steps of production as expeditiously as plant operation will permit. The collection of unfinished spirits for the purpose of redistillation is not deemed to be a break in the continuity of the distilling procedure. However, the quantity and proof of any unfinished spirits produced from distilling materials, the quantity of which was ascertained in the manner authorized in §19.732(c) for such materials, shall be determined and recorded before any mingling with other materials or before any further operations involving the unfinished spirits outside the continuous system. Spirits may be held, prior to the production gauge, only for so long as is reasonably necessary to complete the production procedure.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1353, as amended, 1362, as amended, 1365, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5178, 5211, 5222))

§ 19.317 Treatment during production.

Spirits may, in the course of original and continuous distillation, be purified or refined through, or by use of, any material which will not remain incorporated in the finished product. Juniper berries and other natural aromatics, or the extracted oils of such,